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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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Formerly the Eagle corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

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References.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

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KELSO & LOOMIS,
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G. Loomis, T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c , No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

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DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wools and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $3 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at at prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Marino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA. any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.

Goose Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel, C. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold, Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors
Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTHER.

Poetry and Miscellany.

GONE AWAY.

BY JOHN S. ADAMS.

Here, where now are mighty cities,
Once the Indians' wigwams stood
Once their council fire illumined,
Far and near, the tangled wood,
Upon many a grass-grown border,
Then they met a happy throng,
Rock, and hill, and valley sounding
With the music of their song.
Now they are not—they have vanished,
And a voice doth seem to say
Unto him who waits and listens—
"Gone away—gone away."

Yonder in those valleys gathered
Many a sage in days gone by:
Thence the wigwam's smoke ascended,
Slowly, peacefully on high,
Indian mothers thus their children
Taught, around the birchen fire,
"Look ye up to the Great Spirit!
To his hunting-grounds aspire."
Now, those fires are all extinguished;
Now, those wigwams! where are they!
Hear ye not those voices whispering—
"Gone away,—gone away!"

Here the Indian girl her tresses
Braided with a maiden's pride;
And the lover woo'd and won her,
On Tri-mountain's grassy side,
Here they roamed from rock to river,
Mountain-peak and hidden cave;
And the light canoe they paddled
O'er the undulating wave.
All have vanished; lovers, maidens,
Met not on these hills to-day,
But unnumbered voices, whispering,
"Gone away,—gone away."

"Gone away!" Yes, where the waters
Of the Mississippi roll,
And Niagara's ceaseless thunders
With their might subdue the soul,
Now the noble Indian standeth,
Gazing at the eagle's flight,
Knowing that the Great Good Spirit
Will accomplish all things right:
Though like forest leaves they're passing,
They, who once held boundless sway,
And of them 'will soon be written,—
"Gone away,—gone away."

As they stood upon the mountains
And beheld the white man press
Onward, onward, ever onward,
Mighty, in his earnestness;
As they view his temples rising,
And his white sails dot the seas,
And the myriad thousands gathering,
Hewing down the forest trees;
Thus they muse,—"Let them pass onward,
Not far distant is the day,
When of *them*, some voice shall whisper,
"Gone away,—gone away."

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

OR LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT:

There is a certain bold bluff in the State of Illinois, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the globe. It shoots up in the form of a nearly perpendicular wall from the water's edge of "the great river."—When the stranger for the first time takes his stand on its summit, especially if his heart possesses one spark of poetic fire—electric sympathy with the *divine* in nature—some minutes must elapse ot concrete emotion, sublime, instinctive dreaminess, during which he will be impotent to analyse or grasp seperate details in the overpowering scene before him; then, awaking from effulgent revery with a start, he can criticise at leisure what he has enjoyed with so much rapture, and still enjoys.—Broad, and booming onward to the sea, the monarch of Americas rivers marches beneath his feet. On the opposite side, the mighty Missouri may be seen, sweeping its dark and furious mass of water at right angles to the Mississippi. The eye traces a long distance of that famous Missouri valley, bounded on either hand by a blue and misty line of hilis. Beyond it is the vast prairie of the Mamelle, gemmed with fairy isles of emerald; and skirted, at the remotest reach of vision, with mountains and forests of a tint so serenely soft and brilliant that they seem actually a parcel of the sky's azure, which half veils but still hides not their wavy outlines. Above you, on the same shore, is the valley of the Illinois itself, defined by hoary, magnificent cliffs. That river comes creeping slowly, like some enormous serpent, to the bosom of its father stream, by a bed arrow-like, straight as the channel of a canal. You are in the valley which drains half a continent. You have in view the valley and bluffs of two other State streams. You see the mammoth river's waters calm as a lake and clear as crystal above the mouth of of the Missouri, while below they are charged and turbid, and roll along between the deep, indented, and broken banks, with whirlpools which boil and eddy like so many cauldrons. On the opposite prairies are even meadows, fields of wheat and rustling corn, smoke wreaths ascending, and great herds of cattle peacefully grazing, or gamboling with pure excess of life and joy—signs of civilization blended with the grandeur of primitive nature. There are columns of green trees, lakes which gleam in the sun like mirrors of silver, and immense flocks of sea fowl wheeling their flight above them, singing their songs of love, or uttering their cries of rage.

The patriotic poet who gazes on such a landscape will not need to brave the perils of the deep to draw the fires of inspiration from the light of Italian skies, or the enchantments of any of the loveliest scenery of Europe. It is a spot fitting the consecration of some gret legend, that should be a bright bit of romance—not of desolating war, or wild, wicked passion, but of holy first love, sweet as the o dors of the prairie around it, and strong as the currant of the mighty stream which rolls along its borders. There is no such legend, but fortunately for the poor story-teller, there is a stray leaf from the book of reality that perhaps will serve his purpose as well. The reader, however, shall be the judge in the matter, as we now proceed to narrate the facts.

On the 15th of May, 181—, two boats started from Rock Island, both destined for the port of St. Louis.—The peals of their last bells—warning too late passengers—mingled their clear echoes together, and both at the same time moved out into the deep channel. Both were noble vessels, literally "floating palaces," fitted to accommodate, and then actually accommodating, at least one hundred passengers. The "Fairy Queen" was new, and this was her first voyage up the river from New Orleans. The "Henry Clay" was *good as new*, as the captain saw proper to express it, and had previously been reckoned the fastest boat on the western waters.

Beautifully curled the blue smoke above the tall iron chimneys, and white as snow, betwixt the eye and sun, arose the festoons of steam from their 'scape pipes. It was a charming sight to see these wild fire witches of the wave descending the steps of their liquid stairs.—Signals wove from their decks as they parted, and fluttering signals answered from the shore—signal of friends, perhaps final adieus till the great day.

They were both commanded by excellent officers, having, as men and captains, but a single prominent fault; but unfortunately that was an invincible propensity to gamble.

From the moment the vessels got into the middle of the current, and began to dash the foam from their prows in the straightest possible course down stream, many persons on board thought the rate of velocity unusually rapid, and congratulated one another on the prospect of a speedy trip; but presently it was noticed that extraordinary excitement reigned among the officers and crew. Liquor was delt out freely to the firemen, and the furnaces were stuffed with wood to absolute extravagance. Then the true state of the case became evident to some shrewd passengers on the Fairy Queen (hereafter we shall confine our attention mostly to this vessel) that the boats were engaged in a race. The fact was repeated, and flew from lip to lip, producing most serious consternation, as the newspapers had chronicled many horrible calamities resulting from such unwarrantable races.—Some of the men, and all the ladies—numbering more than thirty, some of whom had children in their arms—manifested symptoms of fear; and a petition to desist, accompanied by an earnest remonstrance as to the dangers of racing, was ununanimously preferred to the captain.

This officer, a fine specimen of Lonisiana chivalry, with the eye of an eagle, and mouth as rigid as marble, where unconquerable will had set its seal, graciously responded to the committee on behalf of the ladies, that he would pledge his own life for their safety; and remarked, moreover, that they had even a stronger security than his oath in the presence of his wife and children then on board. This assurance, and the heroic demeanor of the captain's lady, who had treated the subject as a matter of admirable amusement, quieted all apprehensions of peril, and restored mirth and general humor.

Gradually, as the contest continued, the most timid recovered from the transient alarm, men, women and children, crowded to the hurricane deck, eager to witness the brilliant struggle of speed. Indeed, it was a vision that might have intoxicated a man to the madness of excitement. Now the Henry Clay would glide gracefully ahead, amidst the joyous cries of the crew and shouts of the passengers; then the Fairy Queen, having found the proper current, or stimulated by her fires to more vigorous ardor, would suddenly shoot forward and pass her rival with deafening cheers; and then again, both would move, as it were, with equal velocity, in a line parallel to either shore, and thus continue abreast miles without any appreciable difference, till every breast heaved with painful suspense.

Finally, the most Phlegmatic caught the contagious fury, and one impulse alone swayed all bosoms on both boats—the burning passion for victory. This absorbing thought annihilated fear and vanquished reason. Even delicate ladies urged their respective captains to greater exertions. All alike participated in the emotions of the gambler. But little need had the opposite commanders of any additional stimulus. Ten thousand dollars had been bet on the issue of the race, as to which vessel should first touch the wharf at St. Louis.

The struggle went on, and still with equal success. The excitement grew maddening. Ladies clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs to encourage even the smoke-begrimmed firemen. Exquisites in broadcloth tossed their gold headed canes into the river, and aided in *wooding* like the lowest menials.

Such is the passion of competition, the master impulse of the souls of sage and savage, prince and peasant! Such is the insatiable appetite for hazard in the human heart always developing itself in some one of its Protean forms. But talk not of the excitement of a horse race, where steeds contend swift as the wind. Away with the stimulus of cords, dice and chess! What are such paltry affairs as these compared to the fire race of thundering steamboats? It is the nature of all emotion to expand, and thus accommodate itself to the grandeur of the agents which arouse it, and to the sphere in which it operates.

"Onward." The shout rolls down the ancient river, and startles the blue crane from his perce in the tree-top, and the white swan from her bath in the lake.

"Onward." The crews curse! The commanders rave! More wood! More water! Ten thousand dollars is the costly prize!

"Onward." The smoke boils! The furnace is red hot, seven times heated! The tubes whiz to the touch of the Engineer! The wheels fly and the imprisoned steam moans like a fiend in torture, uttering occasionally a sort of thrilling wail, as if to warn his masters not to urge too far.

All the day long the race is protracted, and never was there a fairer path for the trial of speed. It lies over God's imperial high way of the magnificent West. It is the road through the valley of a dozen States.

Breakfast, dinner, and supper were prepared and eaten only by snatches or not eaten at all, for who could think of his stomach, amidst the mental drunkness of such a scene as that.

We have said that all on board the Fairy Queen partook of the common excitement. The statement, for the sake of truth, requires a slight qualification. There were two who avoided the vortex.

William Grey, a wealthy young man of New Orleans, stook unmoved and immovable in the general tornado of animal passion. He was a sole son, and he had been left an orphan in his infancy. From his inherent disposition rather than favorable education, he had imbided a rigid code of ethics, which blending with a poetic and highly imaginative turn of mind, led him to abominate gambling as the most dangerous of all vices. Hence he looked on the present strife with a loathing amounting to horror.

Helen Harrison was a native of Boston. One year previously, her parents had omigrated to Illinois, where they fell a prey to the fevors of the climate, and now, poor and friendless, she was making her way back to the classic city of her birth. The grief of recent bereavement saved her from that inefective excitement which so many older and wiser heads had been unable to withstand,

It could not be otherwise than that two persons, who looked, the one with disdain and the other with sorrow and tears, on the intoxicated circle around them, should specially observe one another, stationed as they both were on a serne eminence, above the passionate tumult of the hour. William Gray gazed long and often during the day on the pale, sweet, face, and dove-like blue eyes—mild, yet intelligent, and brilliant as the stars—and yearned to know who the stranger maiden was; and she, on her part, cast many an oblieque glance of timid but irrestible admiration towards that manly countenance and noble form, which filled at once the ideal of her dreams, and made her inwardly wish that that she had a brother such as he.

Love at first sight is—"a fiction of romancers," cries one; "a delusion of the senses," sighs another. We will not gainsay either theory. Yet who has not loved at first sight? Who has not seen eyes glancing from stages and steamboats, through windows and from beneath veils thrilling the heart with a spirit-like token of kindliest recognition, not wanton or passionate, but pure as the gaze of an angel through starry haloes? Then the soul longed to hail its celestial mate; but the moment's glimpse sufficed not for an opportunity, and the vision faded on the sight, leaving its memory fresh to all eternity. He who never loved at first sight, never loved at all—is not blessed with the faculty of loving. But enough of erratics, and now let us finish our story.

The race still continued and augmented in interest.—The sun set and the moon and stars rose, but the spectators scarcely noted the fact. One problem monopolized all thought—"Which will best to St. Louis? Who will win the ten thousand dollars?"

A short time before midnight a storm blew over the sky, the moon became obscured with murky clouds, rain began to patter on the hurricane deck, and the ladies retired below. The race was almost run. The boats were opposite the mouth of the Illinois. It was only twenty miles to St. Louis, and neither rival had yet gained any perceivable advantage.

Then the captain of the Fairy Queen ventured on a desperate expedient. He ordered barrels of oil and turpentine to be broken open and used to feed the fires.—The stratagem succeded. The new and beautiful boat shot ahead of the Henry Clay and soon left her some distance in the rear.

At this moment William Grey was seated near the open door of the ladies' cabin, ostensably reading some ordinary book, but really, (if the truth must be owned,) stealing sidelong glances at the extraordinary beauty of Helen Harrison, who sat a few feet from him, employed in writing a letter, conscious, without turning her head, that soft eyes were asking for her own. Such revelations of the heart are made by intution.

Suddenly a boisterous shout all over the Fairy Queen announced the promise of certain triumph. And then a sharp, hissing sound was heard, and then an explosion loud as the roar of a thunderbolt, had any thunders power to strike into shivers trees of iron. A wail succeeded, inexpressibly mournful, as the hull of the vessel careered to one side, and then recoiled, rocking to and fro like a cradle. The steamquaker, if we may so term it, lasted but a moment. Quick as thought it came and went; but left behind it scores of corpses, and as many living, some slightly, and others seriously wounded. A scene ensued, such as to baffle all description. Here was a wife calling in accents of despair for her husband; there a child clasping with wild sobs the mutilated body of its mother. Now a maiden might be seen covering her pale face with her jeweled fingers exclaiming, "Oh, God! my eyes!" And anon some strong man breaks into the cabin tearing the clothing from his brest, frenzied with excruciating pain.

Horrible! Still numbers escape unhurt. But a worse catastophe is coming. Sudden as the knell of death, awful as the trumpet of judgment, sounds the cry of "Fire!"—that most appaling word ever spoken on board of a ship or in the cabin of a steamboat. "Fire!" "Fire!" scream more than fifty voices. The boat is on fire!—Treading so swiftly on the heels of the previous calamity, no wonder that this drives many to distraction. Some leap madly into the stream; some rave, mouthing hideous blasphemies; others fall on their bended knees and utter hasty prayers.—

There is infinite need of haste now. In a few minutes the forepart of the boat is in a bright blaze; and as the wind blows directly up the stream, the flames are running rapidly toward the stern. Somebody shouts to the pilot, "Steer her ashore!" There is no pilot. He was hurled on high, forty feet in the air, with the first explosion. Another calls for the captain. The gambler's pale clay is now asleep on its bed of mud in the bottom of the Mississippi, and his beautiful wife, with bursts of maniac laughter, gazes on her affrighted babe. The ray of reason has forsaken her dark eye forever.

But why did not the other boat bear down and afford timely aid to the sufferers? A part of the machinery had given way, and although without the loss of life, she lay powerless as a log on the water.

One might almost fear the ink would freeze on the point of his pen in tracing farther the horrors of that dreadful picture—the result of lawless gambling.

One fact was remarkable at the earliest instant of alarm. All restraint being removed by the irresistible perils of the moment, prominent traits of character and distinguishing passions were strikingly manifested.—Some husbands flew from their wives and plunged into the river alone. Others above all things sought to save their consorts regardless of their own safety. Some ladies clung to the bosoms of their lords, forgetting their helpless children, or rudely, or unconsciously casting them down. Others hugged their babes to their hearts, repulsing their maids as intruders.

At the ominous sound—the hiss of infuriated steam, the eyes of William Grey and Helen Harrison sought each other, as if by simultaneous attraction. And then as the terrible detonation followed, fortunately injuring neither, both actuated by a common impulse moved close together. But as the still more hideous cry of "fire?" thrilled through the trembling wreck, Helen, with pallid cheeks and wild looks involuntarily bounded forward into those arms which just then were expanded to meet her.

"I will save you or share your fate!" said the heroic youth, bearing his self-committed charge down the steps to the lower deck; and then supporting his precious burthen, bodly sprang into the water.

An exceedingly expert swimmer, William Grey for awhile nobly contended with the dangers of the stream. But the waves and sky were both unfavorable. It was opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and that river was much swollen by a flood, and shot its sweeping mass of waters with a cross current reaching quite to the other bank, causing numerous small whirlpools, or "boils," as the boatmen call them, capable of forcing even vessels from their path.

Black columns of cloud, broken and fragmentary, like the scattered troops of a defeated army, scudded before the moon, mostly veiling her radiant face, but occasionally, through rifts, letting out her magic light, which, however, only served to render more deep the succeeding darkness. And so onward, through darkness and whirlpools, the youth bore his late found beloved. But whatever might be his strength or agility as a swimmer, the situation was critical and the chances for life slender.—It was impossible to make land on the Missouri side, so violently rushed the other current, and the fitful flashes of the moonlight revealed on the Illinois shore seemingly perpendicular cliffs. William Grey, however, hoped that some opening might be in these, or at least they might terminate a short way down the river.

At length his strength began to fail, as he neared the precipitous bluffs, and that variable moon lustre showed to his bewildered gaze no place for landing. As Helen also discovered the fearful fact, she spoke for the first time.—

"Dear one, leave me. For God's sake risk not your safety to secure mine!"

Her voice was low, but sweet as the silver chime of bells. Good Heavens! how could he think of loosing such music? He could not articulate—he was almost choking for breath, but he answered by putting forth all his power, which barely sufficed to touch the shore—a natural rock steep as the side of a house. Nothing could scale that without wings. Then they both gave themselves up for lost and clasping each other in love's fond embrace, sank back into the chilling wave.

Just then another gust of misty moonlight revealed to Grey's eye a log not far off, drifting with the current.—By almost superhuman exertions he reached the merciful agent of Providence in the same breath. Then both thanked God. They felt that He alone had saved them. After floating on this frail support for some distance, they arrived at the lower end of the bluffs, where the Great Bottom commences. By using his feet and hands as paddles, Wm. Gray pushed ashore—at this in tant the full moon poured down a flood of splendor. The last cloud of night had parted from her diso, and it was nearly light as day. Then William and Helen fell on their knees together, and with joyful, streaming eyes, first pledged he proper gratitude to Heaven, and then gave themselves to each other forevermore. Neither said "I love thee!" There was no need for that, where their hearts had beaten together in dreams of death and a holy trance.

They purchased the beautiful "prairie of the bluffs," where their lovely cottage catches the glance of every poetic tourist who glides by the aid of iron and fire along the matchless river. There the "lovers at first sight" still reside, grateful and happy, in full view of the scene of their first kiss.—*New York Times.*

LIKING AND DISLIKING.

Ye who know the reason, tell me
How it is that instinct will
Prompt the heart to like—or like not—
Acts own capricious will!
Tell me by what hid len league
Our impressions first are led
Into liking—or disliking—
OR *before* a word be said!

Why should *smiles* sometimes repel us?
Bright eyes turn your fleetings cold!
What is that which e me to tell us
All that glitters is not gold!
Oh—no feature, plain or striking,
But a power we cannot shun,
Prompts our liking, or disliking,
Ere acquaintance hath begun!

Is it instinct—or some spirit
Which protects us—and controls
Every impulse we inherit
By some sympathy of souls?
Is it instinct'—is it nature?
Or some freak, or fault of chance,
Which our liking—or disliking—
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger,
Though the sky no shadow flings;
Or that inner sense, still stranger,
Of unseen—unutter'd things!
Is it—oh, can no one tell me,
No one shows sufficient cause
Why our likings—and dislikings—
Have their own instinctive laws?

PETER CHANCERY, ESQ., AND HIS FIVE DOLLARS.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

"Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day," said, for the twentieth time, a half-grown boy in a dirty jacket to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, and thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

"Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh?" said the legal young gentleman, extending the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, he looked at its contents.

"Humph!—for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh? So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh?" repeated the man of briefs.

"Yes, sir; this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day."

"You're an impudent boy."

"I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't help it—it's catchin."

"You've got your eye teeth cut, I see."

"That's what boss sent me for, instead of the 'prentices as was gettin' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old with the hand-saw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you."

"Sue *me*? I'm a lawyer!"

"It makes no odds. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork it over."

"Declares he'll sue me?"

"As true as there is another lawyer in all Filadelphy."

"That would be bad!" "Wouldn't it?"

"Silence, you vagabond!" I suppose I must pay this, muttered the attorney to himself. "It is not my plan to pay these small bills. What's a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! 'Tis just five dollars. It comes hard, and he don't want the money. What is five dollars to him! His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it. So your master will sue me for it, if I don't pay?"

"He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair of shoes for me."

"Harkee; I can't pay to-day; and so if your boss will sue me, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney." "You?"

"Yes; I'll the writ, have it served, and then you see I shall put the costs into my own pocket, instead of going to another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make the cost. Capital idea."

The boy scratched his head awhile, as if striving to comprehend this capital idea, and shook it doubtingly.—"I don't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss, though, if as how you won't pay it no how without being sued."

"I had rather be sued, *if* he'll employ me, boy."

"But who is to pay them costs—the boss?"

The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and gave another of those whistles peculiar to him.

"Well, I am a sensible man, truly! My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my pocket before they could be safely put in. Ah well, my boy, I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold peice; is the bill receipted? It is so dirty and greasy, I can't see."

"It was nice and clean when boss gin it to me, and the writin' shined like Knapp's blacken"—it is torn so a dunnin' so much."

"Well, here's your money," said the man-of-law, taking a solitary five dollar peice from his watch fob; "now tell your master, Mr. Last, if he has has any other accounts he wants sued, I'll attend to them with the greatest pleasure."

"Thank'oo sir," answered the boy, pocketing the five; "but you is the only reg'lar dunning customer boss has; an now you've paid up; he haint none but cash folks.—Good day to you."

Now, there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is a five thrown away. It wouldnt have left my pocket, but that I was sure his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think a lawyer has anything to do with paying them.

As Peter Chancery did not believe in his own mind, that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was money thrown away, let us follow the fate of these five dollars through the day.

"He has paid!" said the boy, placing the money in his master's hand.

"Well, I'm glad of it," answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses—"and it's a half eagle too. Now, run with it, and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed from him yesterday, and said I would pay him to-morrow; but I will pay it now."

"Ah, my lad, come just in time," said Mr. Furnace, as the boy delivered the errand and the money; "I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here, John," he called to one of his apprentices, "put on your hat and take this money to Captain O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came I didn't expect."

Captain O'Brien was on board of his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

"I'am sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I've just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water to pay my insurance money to-day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle but keys and old nails."

"But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is failing, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store, expecting to get money of you as I went along home. We haven't in the house any flour, nor tea, nor—"

"Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me."

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages, turned off sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing:

"Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day he didn't expect some money that came in after you left his shop."

"Ah, that's my fine boy! Here Jack, take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages."

The seamen with joyful bound took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected he comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store-kepper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

"You had better take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway he said to her, "really I have not taken in half the amount of your bill to-day, and I don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no money comes in."

"I can't do without it," answered the woman earnestly, "my daughter is very ill and in want of every comfort; I am out of fire-wood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended upon this money to get your shirts done."

"I'm very sorry, Mrs. Conway," said the store-keeper looking into his money drawer; "I've not five shillings here—and your bill is five dollars and nine-pence."

The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands.

"A sailor was here a while ago, and selected full five dollars' worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money, madam."

At this instant, Jack made his appearance in the door.

"Well, ship-mate," he said in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain; "well, my hearty freight, I've got the document so give us possession;" and displaying his five dollar piece, he laid hold of the purcheses.

The store-keeper examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighed as he took another and last look at the piece, he handed it to the poor widow, who, with a joyful smile, received it from him, and hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed lay a poor woman ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse, patched garments, entered with a wood saw and horse, and laid them down by the door side and approached the bed.

"Are you any better, dear?" he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

"No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain my lost strength."

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up horse, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings, with which he hastened to a store for neccessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her with the delicacies he had procured. Till now he had no work for four days and his wife had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length, restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuation would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did so much good, were paid him by the poor woman from the five dollars she had received from the store-keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived and ultimately restored to health, and lately married to a young man who had been three years absent and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she, whose memory had so long been the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much did the five dollar piece do which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus Providence often makes bad men instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a "small bill" can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day, and in paying one bill they may be paying a *series* of bills, and dispensing good to thousands around them.

☞ Don't forget the application, reader.

Young Females

The increasing privileges which an illumination has conferred upon our sex, excee lingly heighten their responsibilities. Formerly to be "faithful over a *few* things" was all that their limited sphere required: now they are both qualified and expected to be made "rulers over *many* things." The treasures of their own minds are revealed to them, and they are summoned forth as laborers in the wide field of benevolence. The temple of science is no longer inaccessible to the foot of woman. From its pavilion, whence with Moslem jealousy was she for ages excluded, a voice addresses her, "Enter in and live."—Of treasures which had been from ancient times accumulating, yet strictly sealed from her eyes, she is invited to partake. It remains to be proved, in what manner this invitation will be received—this admission valued.—Will she loiter at the threshhold of this magnificent temple? will she amuse herself in its courts by gathering its brief flowers that spring up where there is no deepness of earth? Will she just enter the gate, and proclaim with the shrillness of vanity, her own initiation? her own proficiency in the mysteries of knowledge! Or will she press to the innermost shrine among those true-hearted and meek souled worshippers, "whose candle goeth not out by night."

Young females these

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE!

$2,342,000 in Gold Dust, and More Coming.

The U. S. M. Steamship Cherokee, Captain H. Windle, from Chagres, March 26, and Kingston 29th, arrived on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.—She brings more than a million and a half in gold dust, as follows: $1,158,818 38 on freight; $500,000 in passenger's hands; total, $1,658,818 38.

The Cherokee brings 81 passengers and also the U. S. Mails from San Francisco of March 1. They have been only 34 days from San Francisco to New York, and contain nearly 30,000 letters.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1850.

I had last this pleasure by the steamer of the 1st ultimo. Business is reviving for spring trade, and miners are coming down for supplies, and others leaving for the mines. The yield of gold is quite as large as in the Summer of '48, and as large as at any time last year; the rains of the winter have done all for the miners, discovering new bars and developing gold on the exhausted diggings.

Health of the mines generally good. There is the usual amount of sickness on the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and in San Francisco there is much sickness from exposure and insufficient lodgings. Still San Francisco is and will be generally healthy. No place is healthier for those who have means for comfortable living and have good habits.

The export trade of San Francisco has wonderfully increased within six or eight months. Street after street is rising, with any amount of shingle palaces and many substantial brick buildings. The moral and religious interests of the place are beginning to be developed. A Strangers' Friend Society and a Tract Society have been organized, and the churches, now eight in number—eight societies and five buildings—are well attended.

Immigration, even at this early season, begins to pour into our midst in a strongly increasing current. The arrivals for the last month—Jan. 29 to Feb. 26—were, American, 1,170, of whom 21 were females: foreign 1,013, of whom 129 were females. The number of vessels arrived I do not recollect, but the aggregate tonnage is 28,712, foreign and American.

The Sacramento flood has entirely subsided, and no further danger is apprehended. Town lots at Sacramento City are daily rising in value.

Levees are to be built at Sacramento City to prevent future inundations. The work will cost a million of dollars. The authorities have ordered the lands cleared for the purpose.

Correspondence of the Tribune,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 185.

I have just been shown a lump of lava, taken from the base of a mountain near the Mariposa, which was full of scales of gold visible to the eye and of considerable size. There are trace of volcanic matter in a large region of the country, and those specimens are said to be very abundant. I shall visit that region this Summer, and examine into the startling accounts I have heard from them.—The specimen exhibited in our office to day was about the size of an egg, of singular formation, and brought down by a miner, who had wintered in the region where found. I mean to procure some of these gold rocks, and send to you, at the earliest moment.

Mr. F. A. Bonnard, formerly one of the publishers of the Sunday Times, in your city, and who is engaged in this office, made a visit two weeks ago to the Georgetown Mines, between the South and Middle Forks of the American River. While there he saw four men take out in one day, eight pounds of pure Gold, in lumps from grains to ounces; and others in the same vicinity were doing nearly as well.—These men, the week previously took out 13 pounds in a single day. On all the rivers, we have reliable accounts of increased productiveness, as well as the opening of new places. Yet, as I have said before all are not,—and will not be—equally successful: for all are not equally constituted to endure the hardships to be encountered in gold digging. I tried it for five months, and have some experience in that matter. I am confident, however, that double the gold will be secured this season that was obtained last.

We have now rapid communications by excellent steamboats with the towns up the rivers, tho' the fare is rather *salty* to the new incommers. To pay $25, besides extras, for a trip to Sacramento City, a less distance than from New York to Albany, knocks them into speechless astonishment. In this way the noviciate begins to learn something about California prices. Board is up to $25 a week, but falling.

In rents there will be a large reduction this year, several hundred having no occupants. They are mostly those sent from the States, and both small and inconvenient.

The Pacific *News* of March 1st, says:

"The influx of population still continues. Wealth still transpires from our hills. San Francisco grows with the same rapidity, and towns are springing up all over the land. It has become really a matter of some difficulty to keep the run of all the new settlements that dot the valleys of Joaquin and Sacramento. Our friends in the States have heard of Benicia, of New York of the Pacific, of Sacramento and of Stockton. What would they say if they knew of the rapidity with which lots are sold and houses erected at Vernon and Fremont, at the junction of the Feather with the Sacramento—at El Dorado, higher up on the left bank of the Feather—at Plumas, between El Dorado and that celebrated rancho, called Hock Farm, which is the present residence of Capt. Sutter—at Nicholaus upon the right bank of the same stream still higher up—at Yuba city on the left bank of the Feather, opposite the mouth of Yuba; at Marysville, on Yuba at its junction with the Feather. Then again there are the two towns on Bear Creek, which flows parallel with the Yuba, emptying into the Feather, viz: Oro and Yearney. The settlements upon the American river and its forks are not to be forgotten; Coloma, Hangtown, Weaversville, Auburn, Morrisville, &c. And then what shall we say to the host of towns in the San Joaquin valley.

Another indication of the rapidity and energy of movement which marks as a distinguishing characteristic California, is the number of steamboats now plying daily upon our magnificent rivers. The Sacramento and the Fire Fly ply between Alviso and San Francisco. Several run up the San Joaquin. The Senator, Eldorado, the McKim, and the Hartford run between this city and Sacramento. The El Dorado also runs up as high as Yuba city. She is not sufficient to transport from Sacramento and San Francisco the loads of merchandise that are daily waiting at those two places, but is assisted by the Lawrence, Linda, and the Phœnix, that ply between Sacramento and Marysville."

FROM THE GOLD REGIONS.—With the subsidence of the rains considerable activity was beginning to manifest itself in the mining districts, but the actual amount of intelligence from that quarter is rather meagre. The Pacific *News* says;—

"From a large number of miners with whom we have recently conversed, direct from the various 'diggings,' we are well satisfied that, generally, a profitable business has been done by those who wintered in the mines, and that there it no diminution in the yield of dust. If some places are apparently worked out; others of equal richness are being discovered almost daily, so that it becomes more evident that the business of mining is as yet only in its infancy in this country.

There will be a vast amount of mining done the coming season with quicksilver, as on many of the rivers the particles of gold are extremely fine. The Virginia, 'Burke Rocker,' is going extensively into use, either by purchase or manufacture here, the price being $250 each. By the use of steam or water power a gang of five or ten rockers may be put in motion, and fed with water, reducing the number of hands necessary to supply them with dirt at least one half, and more than doubling the quantity that can be daily washed. In 'banks' that contain no more than fifteen cents to the bucket or panful, the quicksilver rockers thus worked produce from ten to twenty ounces per day each. Dirt that pays less than twenty-five cents to the panful is rarely considered profitable to wash with a common rocker.

A friend of ours, a resident of this city, recently paid a visit to the Georgetown diggings, situated some ten or twelve miles from Sutter's Mill, (the point of the first discovery of Gold,) between the South and Middle Forks of the American river.—The snow at that time was several feet deep on the hills, and comparatively few were then at work. Those who were operating had first to remove the snow, then the top dirt and stones frequently to the depth of several feet, before coming to the *strata* of earth on the bed rock in which gold is always found most adundant. At Georgetown the richest ravine in the northern mines is located. It is an immense gulf, running through volcanic hills, and about a mile and a half in length, known by the name of 'Oregon canon.'

Only a portion, of half to three quarters of a mile, has been found very rich; but in this portion, those who occupy the ground have for months been literally shovelling out the gold in coarse grains, and pieces varying from a dollar to several pounds. Our friend spent a day or two in the camp, on one of which he saw four men take out eight pounds, working but four hours; another of four pounds each.—This was of daily occurence, in that locality and the miners were averaging more than half a pound per day each man who worked. But it was only in this particular canon that such results were obtained. Elsewhere in the neighborhood one or two ounces was cosidered a fair day's work. It is known that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of 'Oregon canon' since the first of October last.

At Mormon Island, where the ground was dug over last Summer 'from Dan to Beersheba,' till hardly half an ounce per day could be realised, the recent great freshets have so changed the 'deposites,' that miners have since been able to do better, in the same localities, than at any time last Summer, often obtaining two or three ounces per day. This seems to have been the effects of the floods on all the rivers, to a greater or less extent."

The following is an extract from a letter in the Alta California,

STOCKTON, Feb. 15, 1850.—The information from the southern mines, generally is quite encouraging. Those who worked faithfully during the winter in the gulches around the Mokelumne and between the Stanislaus and the Tuolumne, have done well; better perhaps than those on the Mariposa and farther South. The impression which so generally prevails among new comers, that nothing is to be learned from experience in gold digging, is quite erroneous.

Those who remain a length of time in the mines, (a few months say) exercising judgment in selecting places to work, and who choose at the same time to be industrious and economical, can undoubtedly make money. Most of those who leave the mines discouraged, are men of no nerve, perseverance or energy. If they do not succeed in striking a rich place, on the first attempt at digging, they abandon the business in disgust, and retire to the towns or cities to loaf or starve.

For my own part, I was well pleased with the result of my labor in the mines. I never expected to pick up gold on the surface of the ground, without labor, and was not disappointed. I left the mines with reluctance, and determined on returning, in case I failed in a line business less laborous; satisfied that for fifty years to come the valley of San Joaquin could not be exhasted of gold.

As to new diggings, I can give no certain information. There are several reports in circulation concerning new discoveries, but I cannot vouch for the accurrency of any of them. It is certain that new places have been found on the upper part of the Stanislaus and about the Merced and Mariposa.

For several days past we have had a *twenty-three* pound lump of gold exhibited in Stockton. It was found at or near Wood's dry diggins, between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne. A number of pieces, weighing fifteen and twenty ounces, were found this Winter in the same neighborhood. It is now said that a *ninty-three* pound lump has been found near the Stanislaus. The report is that it is expected daily at the store of Mr. Lane, of this place.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—The Legislature of California is in session, but proceeds slowly with the business before it. Several of its members have resigned, finding Legislation more honorable than pleasant or profitable.

At the election in Sacramento District to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Assembly, by the resignation P. B. Cornwall, Esq., formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Grove Deal was elected by a large majority over the five opposing candidates. The whole number of votes polled was 1,953, of which Mr. Deal received 1,044.

One of the acts of the new California Legislature is shameful in the extreme. The reporter of the Alta Californian has been ejected from his seat at the reporters' table in the Senate of this State because that paper did not choose to publish the *whole* proceedings of that august body, to the exclusion of other matters of interest as well as several columns of advertisements.

An active exertion is being made to secure the removal of the capitol from San Jose. Many propositions are before the Legislature, designating points on the bays of Susion and San Puble, and appropriating large tracts of land for the purpose. This has induced landholders of San Jose to come with a promise of three or four square miles of the best land in that city, conditional upon the present seat of Government being retained.

A most horrible affray took place on the morning of the 16th inst., which will in all probability, result in the death of one of the parties engaged.—They were standing in front of the Orleans Saloon, when a dispute arose, which soon grew to blows.—They fought some four or five rounds, when one, W. Torrence, of Texas, I believe, stepped back from his antagonist for an instant, drew a pistol, and saying "This is the way I settle my disputes;" fired on the other (one James Parker, from New Orleans,) and the ball entered the breast, and traversed a portion of the right lung. Torrence was instantly arrested by the Americans, and conveyed to prison.—The wounded man, strange to say, still breathes, though no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—The trial of a criminal in this country is very long; the many forms cannot be got through in less than 35 days.

THE LATEST "CALIFORNIA" DODGE.—Two young men got on board of the Brilliant, at Wheeling, on her last trip, from Pittsburgh, accompanied by a lady, *en route*, for California. The gentlemen entered their names on the clerk's book as John and Wm. Brown, and the lady as Miss Paddock. Just as the boat was backing out from Marietta, an officer demanded to come on board, alleging that he had received a telegraphic dispatch to arrest these persons (the Browns,) who had stolen away an "old man's daughter." Capt. Grace was about to order the plank run out again, when the eldest of the gentleman expostulated. The young lady also stated she left home with her fullest concent, that no blame would attach to either of the gentlemen, one of whom she intended to marry as soon as they got to Cincinnati. Capt. C. ordered the boat to go ahead, stopped the boat at Aberdeen, where the "old Justice" tied the knot, as the officers might be waiting for them in Cincinnati. They returned upon the Brilliant on Sunday morning, concluded not to go to California—*that* proposition being only a ruse to blind the lady's father, who had not only forbidden the match, but his daughter to see her swain.

A DARING FEAT.—We learn that one of the conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enacted a daring feat on the 16. ult. Attached to the train he had in charge, was an iron magazine car containing a large quantity of powder in kegs and some safety fuses. When the train had gone a short distance beyond Hedgesville, he discovered that the door of the car was open, giving vent to clouds of smoke. On examination he found that some malicious person had bored several holes in the top of the car, and that a spark from the locomotive had entered one of these and ignited the fuses, and that it was probable the concussion had forced the door open. Without a moment's hesitation he entered the car, and happily succeeded in throwing out the fuses and saving his train.—*Martinsburgh Gazette.*

AN INCIDENT OF DR. PARKMAN.—An incident was stated to us yesterday told by and acquaintance of the late Dr. Parkman, illustrative in some degree of his character. Among his tenants was a poor woman who owed him for rent. He several times called upon her for the amount, and urged its immediate payment, telling her that unless she paid it within a certain time, she should leave the premises She was enabled to get the money, and when the Doctor called again she handed it to him. He took it from her hand, added $10 to it, and handed it back to her, remarking that it was not the money he wanted, but she *must* be punctual.—*Alb. Argus.*

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—Great preparations have been made at Independance, Mo., for the overland California emigration this year. There will be from 2,000 to 5,000 head of mules for sale at Independance by the first of May, and the same number if not more of work steers. The railroad from the landing to Independence, a distance of three and a half miles, will be in readiness to carry passengers and freight by the midd'e of March. This is the only railroad in the State, and shows the energy of the business men of Independence.

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From Dispatches to the Buffalo Papers.

NEW YORK, April 7—2 P. M.

The Hermann arrived here yesterday with 70 passengers, and a valuable cargo of French, German and Swiss goods.

A letter received here by the British Consul, dated Fort Snelling, Minnesota, March 16, says that the northern coast of America, has this season been explored by Commodore Moore, of the Brig Plover, form Bhering's Straits to Wainwright's Inlet, thence to the mouth of McKenzie River, by Dr. Ray—considerably east of the copper mines, yet neither of these have seen or heard anything of Sir John Franklin and party.

COLUMBUS, April 6.

The Convention for revising the State Constitution, will be Democratic by a considerable majority.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The rumors of the Cabinet's re-organization are assuming a more tangible form, and Messrs. Webster, Butler King, Letcher and Ewing, are mentioned as the probable successors.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

IN SENATE, Mr. BENTON presented petitions from numerous inhabitants of San Diego, asking for separate collection districts, for the southern portion of California.—Mr. BENTON strongly reccommended the petition. Mr. SMITH presented a petition from the Colonization Society, praying that the Republic of Liberia be recognized. Mr. Cass presented a petition from the officers in the Army, in Oregon, for relief. Mr. DICKINSON moved to take up the deficiency bill, which was carried.

Mr. Benton then proceeded to address the Senate. It was proposed to make the admission of California part of a system of measures for the settlement of the whole question of slavery. He was opposed to mixing up of subjects having no affinities, and in favor of giving California admission a seperate consideration and decision, on its own merits. She was a State, and should not be mixed up with anything below the dignity of a State. She washed her hands of slavery at home and should not be mixed up with it abroad. He was opposed to mixing the question of admitting California with all the questions of slavery. The subjects are—First, The creation of a territorial government in New Mexico and the remaining part of California. Second, The creation of a new State in Texas and the settlement of her dispute with New Mexico, and the cession of her surplus territories to the U. States. Third, The recapture of fugitive slaves.—Fourth, The suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Fifth, The abolition of the slave trade in the States. Sixth, The abolition of slavery within the United States; and the non-enumerated catalogue of oppression, digression and encroachment upon the South. This was the last of subjects, and he was against the mixture, for reasons applied to the whole in a lump and to each seperate ingredient. California had a right to be treated as other States have been, when asking for admission into the Union. None of which has been subjected to the indignity of having their supplications coupled with inferior and foreign questions. The question of Territorial Government brought up the Wilmot Proviso. The principle involved in which, had already been settled by California, for herself, for the purpose of removing all impediments to her admission. How unjust then to connect it with the question of admission, to make her admission dependant on precedent of settlement. With respect to two neighboring territories, the controverted constitutionality, and therefore, should not be mixed up with a subject clearly and beyond doubt constitutional. He was ready to vote for governments to the colonies, and believed slavery extinct in New Mexico and all California, and cannot be revived in any part of either, without positive enactments. He was ready to vote them governments without any provision on the subject of slavery. But he would not mix the questions. He was ready to vote upon the Texas question for the recapture of fugitive slaves; but not to tie them to a proposition of a new State of California. The question of slavery in the District of Columbia and slavery in the States has remained untouched. Therefore there are no reasons for the agitation and the fears professed in the slave States. He desired to do with all these questions as Congress had done for sixty years—let them alone! The fact that the slave market is better now than sixty years ago, was evidence that there is no danger to the rights of the slave States. Not only was there no danger, but he argued that we had, by the act of Northern men, added slave territory, and thus shown its disposition to build up, instead of defeating, the slave-holding interest. Mr. Benton commented upon the anomalous condition of California, and the strong necessity for immediate measures for immediate relief He concluded with an eloquent allusion to the destiny of the country on the Pacific.

Mr. Clay submitted a few remarks in relation to his position on the California question. The only difference between him and Col. Benton was that he believed that California would be most speedily admitted by combination with other measures. Mr. C. disapproved of the combination. He was in favor of meeting argument with reason, and when he found himself in a minority, to submit. He denied that California was a State. She never would be such until she received the seal and sanction of Congress, who might to-morrow enact her into a territory. The proposition now pending was to settle the questions in controversy by compromise. He was in favor of an honorable adjustment, especially among brethren, where, if we concede anything, it is to our own countrymen.

Mr. Benton rejoined, contending that the admission of Missouri was provided for in the joint resolution.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Judiciary reported. The Census bill was made the order of the day for Thursday next. Mr. VINTON offered a joint resolution, seconding Mr. GRINNEL'S proposition to supply his vessel with Navy Officers, to go in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The House refused to suspend the rules, and petitions being in order, were called for, but on motion of Mr. BAILEY, was decided by a vote of 85 to 97, that the House resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Union.

NEW YORK, April 9—2 P. M.

The Georgia has 83 passengers, $300,000 in gold dust.

A Santa Fe paper states that Senator Foote has written to Mr. Skinner, of that Territory, advising the people to ask for a territorial government—being silent with reference to slavery.

COLUMBUS April 8.

Returns from 41 districts, which show the election of 84 democrats, 28 whigs, and 9 free soilers. There is but little doubt that the convention will be strictly democratic.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.

News has just been received from Campeachy, stating that a great conflagration, had occurred at Laguira Venezuela. The fire broke out on the 18th March, and before the devouring element could be subdued, the entire city, with the exception of only two houses, was reduced to ashes. The greatest distress prevailed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Corwin spoke an hour advocating the immediate admission of California, and in favor of the restrictive policy. The South had land enough and made unreasonable demands. The Western orator was full of drollery and boisterous merriment. The senate was engaged in discussing the Census bill for three hours and passed several amendments without arriving at a conclusion.

HOUSE met at 12 M. and after the usual business, Mr. Thompson asked leave to present the memorial of Mississippi, asking land for officers and soldiers of 1812.—Mr. Russ obtained the floor. The speaker communicated a message from the President covering a communication from the Governor of Indiana regarding troubles with the Treasury Department relative to Marine Hospital—Also Post Office estimates for the fiscal year. Mr. Sweetzer asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry respecting the Galphin claim which was refused. The House then went into committee of the whole and passed an amendment to Mr. McClernands bill relative to the territorial claim of Texas. Mr. Harris of Tennessee spoke an hour against the admission of California as an independent measure—He advocated non intervention. They had the right to carry slavery into the teritory and claim the arm of the government to sustain them.

Leave was granted to the Committee of investigation of the charges made against the Secretary of War in reference to the Galphin claim to set during the meeting of the House.

A treaty between Great Britain and the U. S. relative to the Nicaragua disputes is believed to have been signed here on Tuesday. Terms a mutual compromise.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of this county are requested to meet at the place of holding Elections in their several Election Districts,

On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1850.

at 4 o'clock, P. M., and select the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State and Congressional Conventions at Williamsport and Warren.

DAVID OLIN,
W. A. GALBRAITH,
E. W. GERRISH,
WM. W. WYATT,
HENRY GINGRICH,
WM. G. ARBUCKLE,
MURRAY WHALLON,
Cen. Committee.

Erie, April 13, 1850.

Johnson's Book Store.

No one can fail to notice the very tasty manner our friend JOHNSON has filled up his Book Store, now located between the Eagle and Reed House. He has also received an entire new stock, and as he is connected with one of the most extensive Publishing Houses in the West, Messrs. Phinneys, of Buffalo, as Agent, he will be constantly receiving all the new and standard publications of the day. Any of our friends desiring articles in his line, will do well to give him a call.

A Poor Excuse.

A poor excuse is said to be better than none, and our quiet old cotemporary of the *Chronicle* appears to think so. In accounting for the overwhelming defeat of his party in Connecticut, he holds out the idea to his readers that the whig strength was not out, whereas the Democrats polled their entire vote. Unfortunately for our neighbor's excuse, the *figures* do not indicate any such state of things. On the contrary the returns show that the aggregate vote of the State has been seldom exceeded. It will be about 60,000.

More Gold—Democratic Policy.

We think our readers will begin to concur with us that Daniel Webster used his arithmetic to a very poor purpose in regard to California, when he pronounced her "not worth a dollar." Scarcely one steamer arrives freighted with the precious metals, before another is announced. Thus the Cherokee's news had hardly reached us, announcing the gratifying fact that she had added something like *two millions three hundred thousand dollars* to our circulating medium, before the telegraph proclaimed the arrival of the Empire City, with over a *million more!* Then, close upon the heels of the Empire City, comes the Georgia, with *three hundred thousand more!* Truly, this land that "was'nt worth a dollar," according to good whig authority, has a very strange, yet effectual way of confounding *such* arithmeticians. Over *three millions a month*, and her resources not a tithe developed! How stubborn fact puts to flight speculation! How *golded* results, contradicts the *profound* wisdom of learned statesmen! But yesterday California was a desert—a barren waste, inhabited by a few hunters, an indolent and scattered mixture of Spanish half-breeds, and thousands of roving Indians. Look at her now! Democratic policy—the policy of *progress*—touched her, and the *golden* stream broke forth, and has run glittering sands ever since! Democratic policy has formed her constitution, given her a government, and will bring her into the Union! Democratic policy is building up her cities—peopleing her vallies—developing her resources, and in time will make her the great commercial and financial emporium of the Pacific! All this, and much more, has been and will be the effect of Democratic policy on a country that the great apostle of whigery denounced as worthless. Let the people bear this in mind, and when they hear a whig politician eulogising T. Butler King's report, and felicitating himself on the wealth of California, remind him of the facts we have noticed.

The Webster Trial.

The result of this trial still continues to attract public attention and discussion. The newspaper press, as usual, is prolific in wise sayings, and profound conclusions pro and con, in regard to the justice or injustice of the verdict. Many think it unjust, and not at-all warrantable from the evidence—another, and much the larger portion, claim that it is the only one which an impartial jury could render with the evidence before them. In making up their verdict we have no doubt the jury did so with more facts at hand—more of the minutia of the web of circumstances which encompassed, and pointed to the prison or as the guilty person,—than the distant press can obtain from the printed evidence. This is evident from the fact that, while many papers that can have no other means of forming an opinion in regard to the strength of the evidence adduced for and against the accused but the imperfect reports we have alluded to, denounce the verdict as unwarrantable, the entire Boston press, with but one exception, concur in the fairness of the trial, and the justice of the sentence. This fact alone ought at least to cause our brethren of the quil who look upon the verdict as unjust, to pause before they denounce. Are the opinions of the gentlemen of the Boston press—as intelligent and as able a body of men as the country contains—unworthy of consideration. They were there—attended the trial—heard the evidence—listened to the arguments of the council—were conversant with all the facts of the case—and their verdict is, with but one exception, in accordance with that of the jury.—We don't say that Dr. Webster is guilty, though an impartial jury have pronounced him so, and their verdict has been concurred in by almost every one who heard the trial, but we do say that the published evidence, and the worse than weak defence, would convict twenty men with *less* pretensions than the accused. We think that the prisoner's previous standing has been too much relied upon to clear him, and that were he a man of ordinary character there would be but few, very few, who, taking the trouble to read the testimony, but what would declare their entire belief in the guilt of the accused.

WHEN Col. Baker, of Illinois, was in the army in Mexico, Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, expressed a wish that all who took part in the war would leave their bones in the enemy's country. Baker and Wilson have been stumping Connecticut together. Whig fellowship makes strange bed-fellows.—*Exchange.*

Very true, and in this instance some very strange, as well as gratifying results. For instance, "Baker and Wilson's stumping" has resulted in a Democratic plurality in the State; a Democratic Senate—15 to 6; a Democratic House, by at least 25 majority. And of course, a Democratic Governor; a Democratic Lieut. Governor; a Democratic Treasurer; a Democratic Secretary; a Democratic Comptroller; and a Democratic United States Senator.

Not Correct.

Steam explosions on the Lakes have been much less frequent and less destructive than on the western rivers. The disaster on the Troy, having been stated to be the first accident of the kind on the Lakes, the Cleveland Herald makes a contradiction, and states that on the 17th Sept., 1830, the steamboat William Peacock left Buffalo, and when about three miles out, the flange of her connecting pipe, which came in close contact with her steerage cabin, gave way, and the whole volume of steam from her boilers entered that cabin, killing fifteen persons. The boilers of the Commodore Perry exploded twice in 1835, killing six persons. The boiler of the Erie burst in August, 1840, and six persons were killed." This is an error; the boilers of the Erie never exploded. The piston-head once blew off, but no person was injured.

The Apportionment Bill.

The following is an abstract of the Apportionment Bill as it passed both Houses of our Legislature. It is now before the Governor, and as that functionary came into the Executive office with many pledges against the use of the *veto*, of course, it will speedily become a law.—We see the whigs are very much incensed at the passage of the bill in its present shape, but certainly when they are so *concientiously* opposed to the exercise of the "*Kingly prerogative of the veto*," they cannot expect their Governor to *break* his pledges, and run counter to all their own professions, by setting up his authority against the "law making power," the Legislature.

SENATE.

Philadelphia City,	2	Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
" County,	3	Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk,	1
Montgomery,	1	Ven'go, Mercer, Crawford,	2
Chester and Delaware,	1	Warren, and Jefferson,	2
Berks and Schuylkill,	2	Erie,	1
Bucks,	1	Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence,	1
Lancaster,	1	Allegheny,	2
Lebanon and Dauphin,	1	Washington and Greene,	1
Northumpton and Lehigh,	1	Westmoreland, Somerset,	1
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	1	Bedford, and Fayette,	2
Adams and Franklin,	1	Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion,	1
York,	1	Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, and Blair,	1
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	1		—
Huntington, Union, and Mifflin,	1		33
Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland & Sullivan,	1		
Luzerne and Columbia,	1		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams,	1	Lycoming, Clinton & Potter,	2
Allegheny,	5	Lebanon,	1
Bedford and Cambria,	2	Lancaster,	5
Berks,	4	Luzerne,	2
Bucks,	3	Lehigh and Carbon,	2
Butler and Lawrence,	2	Monroe, Pike & Wayne,	2
Blair and Huntingdon,	2	Mercer, Venango & Warren,	3
Bradford,	2	Montgomery,	3
Beaver,	1	Northampton,	2
Chester,	3	Northumberland,	1
Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	3	Philadelphia city,	4
Center,	1	Do. county,	11
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	1	Somerset,	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3	Schuylkill,	2
Columbia and Sullivan,	2	Susquehanna and Wyoming,	2
Crawford,	2	Tioga,	1
Dauphin,	1	Washington & Greene,	3
Delaware,	1	Westmoreland,	3
Erie,	2	Union,	1
Fayette,	2	York,	3
Franklin,	1		—
Indiana,	1		100

The following is the vote in the Senate upon the final passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Fraley, Fulton, Guernsey, Hugus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Best, Speaker—17

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Haslett, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Stine and Walker—16.

This vote shows that all the Democrats, with *Best*, the speaker, voted for, and *all* the whigs voted against the bill. Now, will some good Whig arithmetician figure up and tell us *how much* his party made by their election of BEST, the Speaker of the Senate. It was well understood when the Whigs cast their votes for BEST that the *quid pro quo* for such service, was to be the said Best's votes to secure them an Apportionment bill to their satisfaction. But having proved traitor to the principles of his constituents it was an easy matter to disregard his pledges to the Whigs, *and he did so!* Everybody will acknowledge he served them right. Indeed they begin to think so themselves, for the Pittsburgh *Commercal Journal*, in noticing the fact, petulently remarks:

"And Mr. Speaker Best, elected by the aid of Whig votes, goes out and out for the fraud. That serves the Whigs right, perhaps, for giving countenance to a renegade."

Of the general merits or demerits of the bill, we are scarcely able to form an opinion. One evidence that it is, in the main, just and equitable, however, may be gathered from the disappointed tone of the *minority*. By them it is denounced in unmeasured terms. It does not concede enough to a factious minority to suit their political calculations, and hence their *anti-veto* Governor is called upon to veto it. But, as the Frenchman sagely remarked, "you szhall zee vat you szhall zee;" and until then, reader, be patient.

The Moral of the Connecticut Election.

The glorious victory of the Democracy of Connecticut announced in our last, and since more than confirmed, affords a moral for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in fact everywhere, so plain, so striking, an withall so appropriate to the *times*, that we are confident it cannot be lost or neglected. Connecticut is a whig State, emphatically so; and under the lead of her fugleman of "Taylorism," Mr. Truman Smith, cast her vote for Gen. Taylor and free-soil in 1848. One year of Taylorism has, however, been sufficient to convince her yeomanry that "free-soilism," in the hands of a Louisiana slaveholder is a most arrant humbug. Thus, when the Democracy in their convention boldly come out and pronounce it so, and declared their determination to stand by the compromises of the constitution, and threw aloft the banner of the Union and the whole Union, in opposition to all sectional issues, the people rallied around them and gave their confidence and votes to the good cause. On the other hand, the whig convention assembled, nominated their candidates, declared their continued adhesion to Taylorism, incorporated again their sectional "Wilmot" dogmas, and have met a most overwhelming and bitter defeat. Such a result as this speaks to us in Pennsylvania in language so plain that he who runs may read. It tells us that our only safety as a party is in a steady adherence to *national* principles, and a firm and decided repudiation of all sectional issues. Connecticut repudiated the proviso—refused to have anything to do with such an uncalled for "non-essential,"—and the result is before you. The whigs greedily seized upon this hobby, and aided by the patronage and influence of the State and National governments, struggled manfully to maintain their position, but in vain. Let the Democracy of Pennsylvania follow the noble example of their brethren in Connecticut. Let them refuse to have anything to do with an issue which is only calculated to exasperate one section of the country against the other, without any corresponding advantage resulting to any one, and they too will come out of the conflict in October next with victory perched upon their banner.

An Interesting Report.

We have received and read with much interest the able report of W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Bellfontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. Mr. R. is well known to our citizens as an able Engineer of much practicle experience, and a gentleman of transcendent social and moral worth. By the map accompanying this report, it will be seen that the road upon which he is now engaged is but a continuation of that great chain of railroads passing through our city, and connecting New York and Boston with the Mississippi valley, at St. Louis. Upon this point Mr. Roberts remarks:

"But your line is not merely a link in a single great route leading from the West to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, through Pittsburgh; it is also a constituent part of that magnificent chain of rail ways stretching out from Boston and New York to the glorious Mississippi valley. Let me direct your attention most pointedly to this fact, as it will be found hereafter, one of the strongest claims of your company upon the liberal encouragement of capitalists in Boston and New York, as well as upon those in Philadelphia. You are aware that Boston has a railroad running to Albany, 200 miles; and that from Albany to Buffalo, 327 miles, the railroad has long been in operation; and that New York is now constructing a railroad from Piermont, 24 miles above the city, through her lower tier of counties to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, 451 miles; and still another, along the Hudson river to Albany! Companies are also engaged in constructing a lake shore railroad from Buffalo to Dunkirk, and from Dunkirk to Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and from the Pennsylvania state line to Cleveland. The only remaining link from Cleveland eastward, is from the Ohio state line to Erie, about 30 miles; and two companies are now claiming the right to build it. Within three years from this time, we may confidently look for the completion of all these lines to Cleveland, and of course to the eastern terminus of your route, affording, upon the opening of your road, continuous railroads to Boston and New York."

Just as we Expected.

Just as we expected from the well know characteristic of the *Gazette*, of defending and supporting *everything* whig, *right or wrong*, that paper has taken up the cudgel in defence of Mr. Secretary Crawford's $190,000 old *claim* speculation, noticed in our last. Its opening is also characteristic. Listen:—

"The *Observer*, we perceive, has joined in this unholy crusade, and like other prints in the same interest, appears to be shocked at the alledged mismanagement and profligacy of the now reigning dynasty."

"Unholy crusade," indeed! Well, that is cool, to say the least. Exposing the profligacy of the Administration is "unholy," is it? Exhibiting to the people the way their money goes in paying *interest* on old claims of *eighty-eight* years standing, *owned* by a member of the Cabinet, and which had been rejected, first by Mr. Walker and his Comptroller of the Treasury, and then by Whittlesey, the present *whig* Comptroller, is a "crusade," is it? Well, we are afraid the administration will find a "few more left" of just such "*crusaders*." But the *Gazette* says this "unholy crusade" of the *Observer* is like that of "*other prints in the same interest.*" To show that in this particular that paper is also at fault, and also that our readers may see the full *iniquity* of this transaction, as exhibited by *good* whig authority, we subjoin the following extract from a letter written by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which appeared in that paper of the 2d instant. Referring to the Galphin claim, the writer says:

"I am glad, very glad, to see that Secretary Ewing's skirts are cleared of that discreditable affair. It is fortunate for the country, in more ways than one, that Mr. Whittlesey has the comptrollership. Gen. Taylor deserves credit for his skill in that selection. The Ewings and the Whittleseys of the Buckeye State, didn't 'adjust' that job.

You MUST urge Congress to appoint a board of claims. The host of greedy creatures, with their *hired attorneys*, who try their luck here, is almost as great an impediment to business as the slave-dealers themselves. A legal investigation, *at the cost of the applicant if unfavorable*, of the nation if favorable, and always subject to the final action of Congress, (as bills in classes,) would be a great improvement; but was it not highly reprehensible in Mr. Meredith to interfere with and change the decision of his predecessor, the legal officer chosen by Congress in its statute of August, 1848, in the 77 year old, worm-eaten Galphin claim?

Mr. Crawford acting, as he said, for *Galphin's* representatives, (if there are any who *justly* claim to be such,) submitten to Secretary Walker (under a special statute) this ancient claim. Walker finally adjusted it; ordered £9,691 15s. 5d., the *principal*, to be paid, and rejected the interest. Even that adjustment on an eighty-year-old affair, in a country where private debts six years old are barred, was surely *bad enough*. Why did he not report to Congress the evidence? Why do none of our Congressmen move for a return of the whole proceedings, on this and the old Virginia claims?

Walker promptly rejected the claim for interest, after submitting the whole facts to the judgment of the Comptroller, Mr. McCulloh, who refused to sanction it. Crawford, the Georgian agent, soon become War Secretary: ordered Judge Bryan to take his place in the Galphin affair. Meredith, who had no business to revive an already *decided case*; was pressed to aid in taking nearly a quarter of a million of dollars out of the national treasury on this stale pretext; Walker had said no! Whittlesey said no! McC

National Railroad Convention.

A *National Pacific Railroad Convention* assembled in the large saloon of the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on Monday week. Delegates were in attendance from Philadelphia, and many of the towns and cities of the west, but upon the whole it was a grand failure.

Not an Improbable Rumor.

The *Washington correspondent* of the *Pennsylvanian* gives currency to a rumor that Col. Benton has expressed his determination to run as a stump candidate for the Presidency in 1852. Were the person designated any other than Benton, we should deem the rumor idle, but from the course of that gentleman for a few years past we are prepared to expect any conceivable folly from *him*, no matter how ridiculous.

Cholera not of Eastern Origin.

Every thing in relation to this disease, whether speculative or otherwise, has become deeply interesting to the enquirer after truth. Most people imagine the disease to have originated in India, and from there spread over the entire globe; but this theory, it is pretty satisfactorily shown, says the Washington *Globe*, to be incorrect by an article on "*Epidemics*," in a recent number of the *Westminister Review*. According to this article the disease now called the Asiatic cholera, was known in England, and in other European countries, hundreds of years ago, where it sometimes occasioned great mortality, the victims being attacked as they now are, the initial and progressive symptoms and closing scene being just what they are at present. The disease was called vulgarly "the plague of the guts," and by the physicians, *cholera atrocissima*, which would be an appropriate and significant name for it now. It is, then, doubtful whether, as has been generally supposed, this disease originated at Jessore, in India, and made its way gradually and unerringly to the West, showing itself first in the east of Europe, then in the west, and not long afterwards in the United States. This constant westward movement was a pretty strong argument in favor of its eastern origin; but it is now supposed, that it will show itself wherever the circumstances are such as are favorable to its development, without any necessity for referring it to a foreign, or to an extraneous origin. Therefore, the cholera we have in the United States, though often *atrocissima*, is not Asiatic, but American; which is a view of the subject best at all consolatory, we think; for if this is so, then we cannot flatter ourselves that it will soon disappear from among us; for in such a country as this, with such a variety of climate, and that climate so variable, with so much low and swampy region, it may be supposed that, somewhere or other, it may always be in a state of non-activity, which becomes activity by very slight exciting causes. Were it altogether foreign, we might hope that, having once done its work, it might be exhausted, wear out, and disappear.

REED HOUSE, ERIE, PA., April, 9, 1850.

EDITOR OF THE ERIE OBSERVER.—*The following document is a copy of the permit which, by dint of effort and the giving of some ten or a dozen tickets, I was favored with from the Burgess pro tem., "by authority," with no assurance, however, that I could lecture longer in this Borough without the liability to prosecution, and fine, or be taxed. The Burgess, pro tem., however, was kind enough to remark, (with a knowing look,) that if I sent tickets each day to the councilmen, and high-constable, there would probably be no trouble! As my lectures last week were thinly attended, and by persons most of whom evidently came "to see the show," and as I am accustomed in the different cities and villages that I visit to perfect freedom with my scientific subjects, I think it best to retire and seek a more congenial atmosphere. The other papers of this place, issuing as they do in advance of yours, have been solicited to present their readers this document from 'authority,' that the people may know how their public servants do business, but they one and all began to make excuses that it would not be expedient for them to do so, that they regreted the want of liberal views that actuated the common council not only now, but in instances heretofore.* A. B. F. WHITNEY.

"By virtue of a Resolution of the Town Council, I do hereby grant a permit to A. B. F. Whitney to lecture on Science, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, without charge from the Borough.

JAMES D. DUNLAP,
Erie, April 6th 1850. *Burgess, Pro Tem."*

☞MEDICAL TREATMENT.—Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under Medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment, my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed. Resp't Yours,
DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

☞ See Agents names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of agents.

☞M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE!!!—The Proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of the medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds:

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1847.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, from Samuel Meanwine, druggist, of our city,) and after giving a full dose, the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I would recommend Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use.

J. H. CUTTER, Merchant.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Pressley, Mr. John Reed, of McKean, to Miss Margaret Pollock, of Millcreek.

DIED,

On the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. Stephen C. Grubb, of Millcreek, aged about 35 years.

DOCT. J. L. STEWART,

OFFICE with Doct. A. BEEBE, Seventh near Sassafras street. Residence, on Sassafras, one door north of Seventh st. 48

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. B. WRIGHT has this day returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising a great variety of Fashionable Dress Goods, &c. More particulars next week.

Erie, April 13.

RAILROAD STOCK.—Wanted, $300 of Erie and N. E. Rail Road stock, for immediate use, by the subscriber.
April 13. C. B. WRIGHT.

THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE are now receiving fifty cases of the choicest selections of all kinds of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods,

Ever offered in this Market, at still Lower Prices, contrary to the croaking about advance on Goods and High Prices, also,

Two Thousand Yards Carpets,

In addition to our present Stock, in all four Thousand Yards, at prices that cannot be beat in any city. We are also receiving a large addition to our large Stock of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, etc.,

Which we pledge ourselves to sell five per cent lower than any house in Erie. Not having time to enumerate Goods and Prices we would respectfully say to our customers, we have every thing in the Goods line, which we will sell below any price in city or country for cash.

H. CADWELL,
Erie, April 12, 1850. 48

Important to the Community!

Ladies and Gentlemen, and all who are about buying Goods, please listen.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said of late about the great advance in the prices of Goods, I have the pleasure of informing you that I have just returned from New York with one of the richest *and the very cheapest* stock of Goods ever been offered in this market! To *all who will favor me with a call*, I will show, *and sell* them Goods at prices which I pledge myself *shall utterly defy competition from any quarter*. All I ask is—call—call—and you shall be satisfied, if positive evidence and plain truth and facts can do it. The Ladies, by simple looking in, can see some of the richest Crape Thibet and Silk Shawls, and Paris Prints, elegant Dress Silks of the latest and most desirable styles and colors, Trimmings, Berages, Lawns, Linens, Ginghams and Prints, Bonnets, Trimmings, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, and an endless variety of other Goods, which I would *invite all who would* consult their own interest to call and examine.

To the Gentlemen I would say I have every thing that can be needed, from the cheapest to the nicest qualites for men and boys wear; all I ask is, *call*, and you too shall be satisfied.

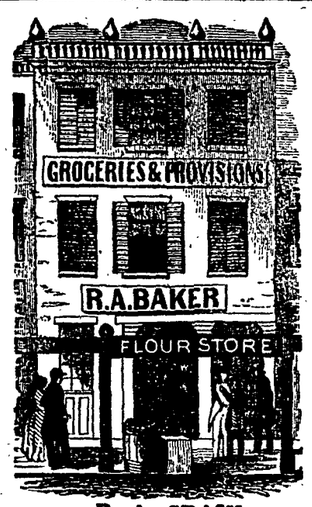
One word more and I am done. In any one in want of a Carpet I fly to a Cotton imitation, at about the same rates, *here in Erie*, that other merchants have paid for them in New York. Again I would say call and you shall be satisfied. J. D. CLARK,
Erie, April 13 No 1 Reed House.

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.

CHEESE VATS with Boilers ready made and made to order. Also, Milk Pans of different sizes, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Dish Kettles, large and small, Coffee Pots and Boilers of different sizes, Tea Pots, Dish Pans, Square Pans, Canal Lamps, and Canal Pumps. In short, a good assortment of Tin and Japan Ware kept constantly on hand. Also, Copper works of all kinds made and repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Country Merchants wishing to make bills of Tin Ware, can be accommodated with a liberal discount.

MIDDLETON & MURPHY.
Erie, April 13, 1850. tf19



B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only*. He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE,
Erie, April 13,1850, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

1850.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE; TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. tf18

JOY TO COFFEE DRINKERS.

HAVING a good stock of Coffees on hand, bought before the rise, enables me to sell good Rio and Java Coffee for 12½d. per lb. Also, a fresh assortment of New Teas, just opened at
Erie, April 13. WRIGHT'S

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my stock of Groceries and Provisions to B. A. CRAIN, Esq., I am desirous of closing up my business in Erie. I therefore request all those knowing themselves indebted to me by book account, to call and settle, either by paying up or giving their notes, as I shall remain here only until about the first of May, when all accounts then remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

I have on hand unsold a few reams of Wrapping paper, a few Segars, ½ cask old Pale Brandy, ¼ cask old Monongahela Whiskey, 10 years old, and 10 barrels rectified Whiskey, which I will sell at cost, to close up. Also, some sugar cured Hams and Boulders, which will be sold low. Please call at the store next the one lately occupied by the subscriber. R. A. BAKER.
Erie, April 12, 1850. 48

NEW SPRING GOODS BY EXPRESS.

I HAVE just received by express direct from New York, a small assortment of spring styles. Muslin de Lain, French and English Ginghams and prints. Also Ladies and Gents Silk, Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves. C. M. TIBBALS,
Erie, April 6, 1850. Cheap Side.

REMOVAL.

O. & C. MILLER, have removed their Boot and Shoe Store to No. 7, "Poor People's Row," State street, opposite H. Cadwell's Store, in the room lately occupied by James Culbertson, as a Tailor Shop, where they may be found at all times ready to wait upon their customers. Please give us a call.
Erie, April 6, 1850. O. & C. MILLER.

REMOVAL.

JOHN GOALDING respectfully informs his customers and friends that he has removed his Tailor Shop to No. 5, Reed's Block, State street, opposite the Bonnel Block, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage.
Erie, April 6, 1850. 47

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have remove l their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.
Erie, April 6, 1850.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber in Millcreek, 2½ miles south of Erie, on the road to Waterford, on the 20th of March, 1850, ten sheep and two lambs. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
Millcreek, April 6, 1850. CHESTER JONES.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE.

THE Store House, Grocery, Stable and Dock, known as the Fairview Landing. This is a rare opportunity for a person of small capital and business habits. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of W. LUTHER,
Fairview, April 6, 1850. 3t47

WROUGHT and cut spikes, also fence and floor Nails at the *Hardware Store of* RUFUS REED,
Erie, April 6, 1850. No. 3, Reed House.

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.—A good assortment at R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

Spring Bonnets.

RECEIVED this morning by Express, one case of Straw Bonnets and children's Hats, new styles; also, a few pieces of Ribbons, Hair Combs, &c. MRS. M. CURTIS.
Erie, April 6, 1850. 47

NOTICE.

OFFICE of CHAUT. CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. }
Fredonia, March 29, 1850. }

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Chautauque County Mutual Insurance Company, held at the office of said Company, on the 29th day of March, 1850, it was ordered.

That an assessment of ten per cent. be made on all premium notes in force on the 22th day of February, 1850; and an assessment of two per cent, on all notes in force on the 14th day of March, 1850. Payable at the office of the Company on or before the 25th day of May, 1850.

CHAS. F. MATTESON, Sec'y
Erie, April 6, 1850. 3t47

500 Ploughs.

OF the most approved patters, for sale cheap at the Erie Steam Foundry. Three sizes of the celebrated *Wolverine or Michigan Plough*, which has drawn the premium at the State Fair of Michigan and New York, and at this county Fair. Right and left hand. LESTER, SENNET & CHESTER.
April 6, 1850. 47

Sixteen Horses.

HAVING collected several pairs and single horses, we wish to dispose of them for cash, or on short time to good men at fair prices—shall try the home market a short time before driving them away. They can be seen at the furnace barn.
April 6, LESTER SENNET & CHESTER.

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock for the winter and spring trade for sale low, at
Jan. 19. C. B. WRIGHT'S.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions for Erie County.

The petition of Wm. P. Smallidge of Millcreek township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommandation of strangers and travelers, at the house formerly kept by J. Darkee, in said county. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound bound, will pray, &c. W. P. SMALLIDGE.

We the citizens of the township of Millcreek, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that William P. Smallidge, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—F. McCreary, Johnson Glass, Jacob Farver, Samuel Pherrin, S. N. McCreary, S. L. Battles, J. L. Barr, Wm. Blackford, Ralph E. Kellogg, Andrew Nicholson, Thomas Willis, Manassah Weigel, Adam Brabender, Samuel M. Brown. 3t47

1000 LIGHT WINDOW SASH, filled with a good quality of Glass, and for sale at factory prices, by
Erie, March 30, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, for sale at a small advance above costs. CARTER & BROTHER.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS; English, French and American, for sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice to Farmers.

CARTER & BROTHER have in quantity of Flax Seed on hand which they will lend to persons wishing to sow it, and contract at fair prices for the ensuing crop. Persons wishing to obtain the article in this way had better call soon.
Erie, March 23, 1850 43

LOST.

A GOLD WATCH, between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office. [Erie, March 30, 1850.] 46

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the connection heretofore existing between the subscribers, as Hardware dealers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Rufus Reed, at the store heretofore occupied by them, and all unsettled claims, for or against them, will be settled by him. RUFUS REED.
Erie Pa. March 27th, 1850. EDWIN SANFORD.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.
Erie March 30. 49tf

My Creditors Want Money.

THEREFORE all persons indebted to me will confer a most essential favor by calling during the month of April, and adjusting their accounts. R. S. HUNTER.
Erie, March 30, 1850. 49

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1850.

MORSE *vs.* HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—By mutual consent of council the interogatory hearing was waived. Final hearing of the case to be had on the 18th June before Judge Woodburn.

The Democrats in Brooklyn have elected their Mayorby *378 majority*, and have also secured a majority in the common council.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Mr. Sandet, *consul to Brazil and two other consuls*, have been confirmed. The collectors and other nominations for the principal cities will doubtless be cofirmed. The Clerk of the House lies dangerously ill and is not expected to recover.

Mr. Meredith's conduct relating to the Galphin claim is much animadverted upon by the leading whigs, and Mr. Whitlesey's adverse decision has been promulgated. A change in the cabinet is said to be certain. Hon. Thos. C. Hackett, member of Congress is lying ill of consumption at Savannah. The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Gen. James Hamilton as Mr. Calhoun's successor, but being ineligible, having resided lately in Georgia, he has refused to serve.

In the senate Mr. Cass presented resolutions from the Michigan legislature in favor of the Union He said it had seldom fallen to his lot to perform a more acceptable duty. It was a peace-offering upon the alter of our common country. He spake of the value of the Union in an unusually classic and beautiful language.

Mr. Douglass presented a bill for the free navigation of the St. Lawrance which occasioned some debate.

In the House the consus bill was received from the senate and together with house bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

NEW YORK, April 11, 2 P. M.

MARKETS.—Ashes $6 06a6 12 for pots, pearls 5 75.

Cotton market still unsettled and dull, sales making at irregular prices.

FLOUR.—There is a fair demand for strait and western; prices buoyant. Sales 1800 bbls. at $4 25a4 50 for super No. 2; $4 75 for old and new inspection common and strait state; $5a5 31 for Michigan; $5 50a5 62 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Wheat a shade firmer with better demand.—Sales 2,000 bush. inferior Chicago spring at 77 cts.; 7,000 bushels common upper lake at 96 cts. Rye is quiet at 57 cts. Oats are less plenty at 42a43½ cts. for river; 48a49 cts. Jersey; southern 30a35 cts. Corn scarce and firm, demand for the east, 56a56½ cts. for round and flat yellow; 55a56 for white; mixed 54a54½ cts.

Whiskey market firm and steady. Sales 50 bbls. at 23½ cts.

Pork dull, $10 for mess at retail; $8 25a8 37 for prime.

Beef heavy at $8 50a9 00 for country mess; $8 75 for prime. Beef hams are steady. Sales 16 bbls. of western $16 50a17 50.

Lard steady. Money in good request

BUFFALO, April 11, 2.—P. M.

In the Market to-day everything is dull with few transactions. We notice sales of a small lot of tallow, mixed quantities at 5½c. Sixty-five live hogs at 3c for still fed, and 3½d for corn fed. Flour nominally $4 37½a4 62½. Pork, $10 for mess, and $9 50 for No. 2, $9 for thin do. Land, 6ad6d.

HARRISBURG 9,—3, P. M.

At 10 minutes before 12 o'clock a Message was received from Governor Johnston, with his objections to the Apportionment Bill. Immediately after the reading of the Bill, Mr. Packer rose and introduced another Bill, which was laid on the table for the present.

ST. LOUIS, April, 9.

Joseph Ellis and a party of 17 Americans and ten Mexicans, arrived from Santa Fe, having left on the 5th March. Business was dull in Santa Fe, and there was much consternation on account of the hostility of the Indians. Mourders and robbers were matters of daily occurrence. The military force was entirely inadequate.—It is generally believed that Mrs. White's child, and negro girl, were still alive. The Indians report to that effect. American gold miners were doing well near Santa Fe, averaging $16 per day. There was a scarcity of water *or they would do much better.*

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

Secretary Crawford will resign, it is said, after the committee of investigation report. The committee will not inculpate any one. Congress paid the Galpin account without knowing the amount it involved.

The rumor that a treaty was concluded upon by the British Minister and Mr. Clayton, is credited, but it has not been communicated to the Senate. The treaty, if made, excludes British jurisdiction from Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th,

A steamer arrived yesterday, from Chagres, bringing one million of dollars in gold dust. No farther new of importance.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground, of about 12 acres, containing an excellent water privilege for either mills, or any kind of manufacturing purposes, affording a sufficient and constant supply of water, with about 20 feet fall and easily improved; also an abundance of good timber on the lot, suitable for making the improvements. The above property lies in the township of Girard, Erie Co., two miles west of the thriving village of Girard on the Erie extension canal, and about 3 miles east of Springfield, and one half mile north of the ridge road. The road leading from the ridge road to the lake passes very near it. The great eastern and western rail-road will pass within 25 or 30 rods, as located. Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser and a good title given. Inquire of the subscriber living on the premises, of which the above lot is a part. WILLIAM MILES.
Girard, Erie Co. Pa. March 23, 1850. 2m43
☞ *Gazette copy and charge advertiser.*

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—1f31

By Express!

JUST received a full supply of Doct. Fitch's remedies for Consumption, Female Diseases, &c. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes, by J. H. BURTON,
Erie, March 16. Agent.

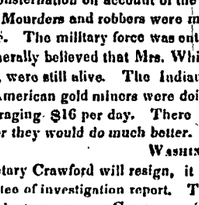
BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by
Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

TANNER'S OIL.—*A few Barrels on hand, for sale by*
J. H. BURTON.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES. A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil, and Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. A superior Salamander Safe weighing 1100 pounds, with "Gale's" patent pawder proof lock, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS!



AT LII FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.
Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y43

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.

On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for the money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the cash! Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, 44, 50cts., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No. 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having but little faith in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to make it the interest of my customers to pay of me. Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "turn off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,
Erie, March 9th, 1850. S. H. POWERS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.
Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY." The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 5 and 10 cents a stick.
Erie, March 16, J. H. BURTON.

THE AMERICAN RACING DEPOSIT BANK.

Office, 41 Wall Street, Jauncy Court, New York.

THE proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for SWEEPSTAKES, upon the system which has obtained so large a share of the public support in England and elsewhere by which an opportunity is extended to all classes of obtaining (according to the means or inclination of each) an interest in THE GREAT SPORTING EVENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WHERE HORSE RACING IS PRACTICED.

As will be seen by the subjoined particulars, the subscribers to the scheme now proposed by the American Racing Deposit Bank MAY BY THE SMALL OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR GAIN A sum of $10,000 ! ! ! the security of his investment being strengthened by the guarantee of unquestionable Finances.

An opportunity will be afforded of speculating in ALL RACES OF IMPORTANCE IN AMERICA and elsewhere, in which a sufficient time intervene between the Entry of the horses and the day of running, to enable the proprietors to fill the various classes.

THE SWEEPSTAKES NOW OPEN

consist of Five Classes for THE GREAT DERBY RACE EPSOM, ENGLAND.

To be run on the 29th day of May 1850, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE STEWARDS OF THE ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.

SCHEME

	Subs:	Dols.	1st horse.	2nd horse.	3rd horse.	amongst starters.	amongst non starters
Class A.	4000	50	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" B.	2000	25	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" C.	20,000	10	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" D.	20,000	5	50,000	25,000	12,500	7,500	5,000
" E.	20,000	1	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000

The number of Horses entered is upwards of 200.

The drawing of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 29th day of May, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement; when the names of all the horses entered will be allotted amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 30th day of June next, by which time the result of the race will be known, the Prizes will be distributed; the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class "A." receiving a Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars ! ! !

that of the second $50,000 &c., in accordance with the above Scheme.

At this Drawing all subscribers will be admitted on producing their numbers. To gentlemen of the Press free admission will be given; thus affording every security to the subscribers and the public.

Independently of the above, the proprietors have opened BETTING LISTS

by which any desired bet (according to the state of the odds) may be obtained in all the great racing events and as will be seen by a more detailed prospectus forwarded to all subscribers, THE HOLDER OF ANY FAVORITE HORSE IN THE ABOVE SWEEPSTAKES MAY INSURE THE SUM OF A CONSIDERABLE SUM WHETHER THAT HORSE WINS OR NOT.

A commission of 10 per cent to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all Prizes.

Any further information required, will be afforded by the secretary, Mr. Archibald Mackenzie at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed POST PAID, and all remittances, either by Bill or Note to be made, in return for which numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.

Lists of horses entered for the above, and all other Races of importance may be seen at the offices. 2m47

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any before offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee peddlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks. with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.,	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 2000 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs, draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

C. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m41*

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at
Erie Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

☞ **Hats and Caps for the People.** ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, *Cheapside*, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added *great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to* that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—tf31.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to annound to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Reed's Hardware Store.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT. WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE ! !

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves but clean and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room like the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment. NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

THE public are assured that Custom Grinding is *done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates* as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have it *delivered at any point in the city free of charge.*

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. S. FAY, Miller.
Erie City Mills, Jan. 23, 1850. *37

100 Bushels of nice Clover and Timothy seed, for sale by
C. B. WRIGHT.

LIME.—Constantly on hand as cheap as the cheapest by
C. B. WRIGHT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL !!

FRESH GROCERIES.

No. 2, Fleming Block, State Street.

THE subscriber having bought the entire stock of Groceries formerly owned by A. King Esq., and added a little more to it, is ready to sell to all those wishing to buy cheap for cash or ready pay, as I am bound to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in this city. The stock is large and bought expressly for family use, consisting of any quantities of

Teas,	Porto Rico Sugar,	Java Coffee,
Molasses	Loaf Sugar,	Sperm Candles,
Bbl Salt,	Shaving Soap,	Mould "
Coarse do.,	Pale do.,	Dipped "
Cream Nuts,	Tobacco Plug,	Cigars,
Fillers,	" Cut & Dry,	Powder,
Cinnamon,	Shot,	Logwood,
Lead,	Starch,	Alum,
Indigo,	Refined Candy,	Nails,
Ground Ginger,	Common do.,	Rice,
" Alepice,	Assorted Stone Ware,	Sweet Oil,
" Pepper,	Fresh White Fish,	Ship Chandlery,
Flour,	Mackerel,	
New Orleans Sugar.	Rio Coffee,	

Besides a great many things too numerous to mention. Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call before purchasing, as I am determined to sell low for cash. JOHN M'CANN.

N. B.—Country produce will be at all times taken exchange for Goods. J. M'C.
Erie, March 9, 1850. 43

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petitions of Daniel Knobloch, of the west ward in the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now kept by him as a Public House, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. DANIEL KNOBLOCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the Borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Knobloch the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—H. Knobloch, Geo. J. Morton, Smith Jackson, J. M. Williams, C. Kolb, Jacob J. Rindernecht, Edwin J. Kelso, Fred. Shoaff, J. H. Williams, Geo. A. Elliot, Chas. M. Reed, Wm. M. Gallagher, 3t47

1850.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.

SARATOGA EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 10 Coenties Slip, corner of Front st. (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER. GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS.
Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Found

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Thomas Barnhart, of North East township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at his house two miles west of the Borough of North-East, in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a publiclun or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

THOMAS BARNHART.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the North East township in which the above inn or tavern to be licensed is proposed to be kept; do certify that Thos. Barnhart the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommo late the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—John French, Levi Eddy, William Smalridge Benjamin Custard, Charles Bliss, Charles Smalridge, Samuel Force, John Brawley Jr., Wm. M. Caldwell, David Hathorn, Moses W. Rice, L. H. Mandeville. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE petition of R. Hills, of North East Borough, in said County, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

R. HILLS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Hills, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—R. S. Brawley, Wm. E. Ward, John Munson, David Allison F. A. Goodwin, H. H. Allison, Benjamin Hill, Thos. W. Childs, Alexander Davidson, Lemuel Brown, John Greer, E. H. Davidson, F. F. Chappell, John F. Tracy. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE petition of A. M. Tarbell, of the west ward of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said west ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

A. M. TARBELL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. M. Tarbell, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—A. P. Durlin, B. F. Sloan J. H. Williams, Smith Jackson, John B. Cook, J. Zimmerly, A. King, Joseph Neely, Lucean Rust, John Hughes, D. Zimmerman, O. Miller. *3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Benj. F. Norris, of Green township, in said County, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the said Green township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—W. A. Bean, M. W. Alexander, Z. L. Wel ster, T. S. Curtis, L. N. Randall, Alexander Dumars, John Nelson, James Hamilton, Thomas Tompkins, James Johnston, Jr., John A. Pogson, Francis Rose. 3t46

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insurer a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Fernell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hacker,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1919.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 18 9 27.

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYERS'
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. *No* other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *for before any other is invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding in the *Urethra, Inflammation*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *No other preparation of the kind is married in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame, It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE.

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increases—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than any thing you have ever tried!—*Look at Certificates. The WEAKEST INFANT* of most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety*, while the

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *eases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* this medicine. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *ever* been given in support of any Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation irrequested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest paterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of R. S. Brawley, of North East Borough, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

R. S. BRAWLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that R. S. Brawley, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—F. A. Goodwin, H. H. Allison, Ale: Davidson, Benj. Histed, Joel Peler, Lemuel Brown, David Allison, R. Hills. T. W. Childs, Benj. Hill, W. E. Ward, John Munson, John Greer, J. K. Bowers. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Joel Peler, of North East Borough, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said Borough, formerly kept by Robert Hill. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

JOEL PELER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Joel Peler, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers,

Signed—Benjamin Hill, Nathaniel Norris, Benj. Histed, Lafayett Smith, R. S. Brawley, Heman Maxwell, Boster Town, Lemuel Brown, R. Hill, H. H. Allison, W. E. Ward, B. C. Town, Alex. Davidson, Alex. McIntosh. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Daniel Shryock, of the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies known as the Perry Hotel, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

DANIEL SHRYOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Shryock, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

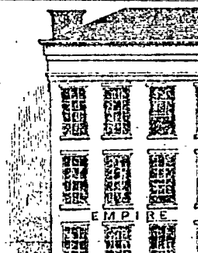
Signed—M. Goodwin, C. W. Mayburry, Moses Koch, N. S. Knowlton, S. R. Dewey, H. L. Brown, Thomas G Colt, Joseph Whipple, Robert A. Baker, A. W. Brewster, Bernard Hubley, C. Siegel. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Geo. Schlaudeker, of Millcreek township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. GEO. SCHLAUDEKER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Millcreek township in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Geo. Schlaudeker, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—H. Gingrich, E. Goodrich, T. Fickinger, James Sampson, Conrad Brown, Jr., Henry Loyer, John Sweney, John Farver, Levi Gordon, John Frey, J. K. Caldwell, J. B. Caldwell. 3t46



MAKE WAY FOR THE MPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grambling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 8 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lustred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks;

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York; and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, takin our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *LOOMS* for sale, and expects in a few days to receive a full supposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, the widow, and comfort of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, and the humor loses. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilary* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal! How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Male and Female Human Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is no correct feature upon the unfortunate, to pour balmy into wounded hearts, to bind up the broken, despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 3, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

C. LOOMIS & CO'S,

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that no long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escarpements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price.* In the Mechanizent branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for cash only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers:

No. 4 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 5	"	8 50
" 6	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4	"	12 00
" 8 Scangett's Iron Mon: Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 6	"	15 00
" 4 Mathaway	"	10 00
" 3	"	12 00
" 2	"	14 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Parish Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion so correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 30 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, BENNETT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans in a good assortment GEO. SELDEN & SON.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the finest substances of the earth, have been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Hence of the properties which are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is called extracting nature's virtues from the root thus from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sugar enough, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It *possesses* a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood, palpitations of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other manidiases, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This common man's liquid is not to

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting, and blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the acrid, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, and the humor loses. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilary* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal! How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Male and Female Human Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is no correct feature upon the unfortunate, to pour balmy into wounded hearts, to bind up the broken, despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 3, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

C. LOOMIS & CO'S,

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that no long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escarpements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price.* In the Mechanizent branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wine, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 23,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 22, 1849. 1y27

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and furniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bal piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines and Books advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER.
No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

THE BEST BOOK
OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED,
W. B. SLOAN'S COMPLETE
HORSE FARRIER AND CATTLE DOCTOR
THIRD EDITION. ENLARGED.
☞ Price only Fifty Cents. ☜

FAMILY MEDICINE.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible Perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises, Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.
Grand Depot, 49 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WORSE THAN DEATH!

AT Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1833, a case of 'Elephantiasis' came under a physician's care, the patient laboring under the usual symtoms of that horrid disease, which continued growing worse and worse for TEN YEARS, at this period the patient was abandoned by her physician's all saying that her case was incurable, and that she could not survive many weeks. Her limbs were swollen to an immense size, her face turned black, eyes starting from their sockets, and her whole person resembling something too horrid for description. All the symptoms of this dreadful disease appeared in the worst form. The female had been possessed of much personal beauty, and great accomplishments, but these were now sunk in the ravages of a disease WORSE THAN DEATH. In 1847 a gentleman from Chicago, Illinois, visited her friends, and undertook to alleviate her sufferings—no hope of life, but a wish that death would end her sufferings, being the sentiment of herself and friends. Having much faith in 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT,' he had supplied himself with it to present to his friends. The first box of the Ointment evident y helped her case, and in the use of two more boxes decided hopes were entertained. In short this hitherto incurable disease was mastered, and this case in which hundreds of dollars had been squandered on physicians, was cured entirely at a cost of fifteen dollars, and the young lady now married, walks the streets of a western city, a living and most beautiful monument of the unparalelled virtue of the people's medicine, 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT.' J. MARTIN.

Boston, Mass, July 30, 1849.

P. S. Should any person wish to know the lady's name, W. B. Sloan, 49 Lake street, Chicago, can inform them.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir. Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I did under Medical treat